

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 49. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1811.

[No. 1364.—Vol. 25.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, to be paid at the expiration of the year.

If the postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## Take Notice.

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court for Clarke county, will attend at my house in said county on the 19th day of December next, and from thence proceed to the beginning of 800 acres of land, surveyed and patented in the name of Richard Spar, lying on Edwards upper creek, in the county aforesaid, to possession and perpetuate testimony and establish the calls and courses of said 800 acres of land, to take depositions of witnesses, and to set up such meets and bounds as they may think fit, and do such other things as the law directs.

WILLIAM COTTON.

3<sup>rd</sup>

## Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on the 13th inst. 4 miles from Riddle's mill, on the Beaver road, a DARK BAY HORSE, 14 hands 3 inches high, two years old, all of his feet white, white hoofs, a star in his forehead, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to the subscriber or gives information to the Post master at Paris, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges.

HUGH LATIMORE.

Nov. 16th, 1811.

3<sup>rd</sup>

## For Sale,

## A VALUABLE FARM,

EIGHT miles from Lexington, three miles from Bryan's station, near Hardesty's mill, on David's Fork of Elkhorn, 150 acres, a good dwelling house and other convenient houses. Good springs, meadow, orchard, groves, good fencing and almost every convenience. A great bargain may be had by making immediate application, and paying part in hand.

BENJAMIN MARTIN.

Nov. 19th, 1811.

3<sup>rd</sup>

## LOST,

About ten days since, between Lexington and my residence,

## A Red Morocco Pocket Book.

CONTAINING \$ 15 in Kentucky Branch Bank bills, a note of hand for \$ 20, another for \$ 40—several receipts, &c. Also Gold Locket. I will give five dollars reward for the Pocket Book and the contents.

FRANCIS MC CONNEL.

Nov. 25th, 1811.

3<sup>rd</sup>

## Tailors Look Here.

THE subscriber will give two good journeymen Tailors the highest wages given in the state, and constant employ.

MICHAEL MCCLOSKY.

Flemingsburg, K. Nov. 1, 1811.

3<sup>rd</sup>

To all those whom it may concern.

## NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Boone court-house by my attorney on the first Monday in December next, in order to divide and lay off a certain tract or parcel of land in said county, amongst the heirs of George Lankin, dec'd, and continue with the commissioners from day to day until the whole business is completed.

JAMES LAMKIN,

Administrator of George Lankin, dec'd.

October 25th, 1811.

4<sup>th</sup>

## For Sale.

A Valuable SAW MILL & GRIST MILL,

SITUATED about nine miles from Lexington, on South Fork of Elkhorn—there are 21 acres of good Land, and every convenience on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the situation, and know the terms, on application to the subscriber, living at the place.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 4th, 1811.

4<sup>th</sup>

## STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living about 7 miles east of Lexington, near the Winchester road, on the 28th October

### A Bright Bay Horse

Four years old, near fifteen hands high, one or both hind feet white, black mane and tail, large blaze in his face, natural gait only, and works well. I will give a generous and satisfactory reward for the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

THOMAS HILL.

November 11th, 1811.

4<sup>th</sup>

Harrison County, July 10th.

BY Maximillion Robinson, on the waters of Crooked creek, a SOREL MARE 9 or 10 years old, near 15 hands high, a star and streak down the face, some white hair round the hoof on the near hind foot, the right eye out, appraised to \$ 40.

CHICHESTER CHINN.

TAKEN UP by Moses Martin, living in Jessamine county, near David Rice's blacksmith's shop, one fleabitten GREY HORSE, about 15 1-2 hands high, about 8 years old, shed behind, and almost blind. No brand perceptible, appraised to 15 dollars, before me the 15th day of September, 1811.

RICH'D. LAFON, J. P.

TAKEN UP by Robert Craig, at Lamme's mill, on the South Fork of Licking, Harrison county, one BROWN MARE, six years old, not branded—the back has been hurt with the saddle behind, appraised to 18 dollars before me this 2d day of August, 1811.

JOHN JONES, J. P.

## POETRY.

FROM THE ASSOCIATE MINSTRELS.

When every passion sunk to rest,  
Together Hope and Fear are sleeping,  
And thought within his tranquil breast,  
Alone his drowsy watch is keeping;  
On tiptoe, in that silent hour,  
Sacred to solitary feeling,  
Young fancy greets her sacred bower,  
Through the mind's utmost chambers stealing.

So light her tread, that reason never  
Awakes, the fugitive to stay,  
Nor tries to strive, with vain endeavour,  
To stop the wand'rer in her way:  
Where pallid fear would never venture,  
There heedless, hies the airy sprite;  
And where Hope cannot, dare not, enter,  
She, hovering, wheels her rapid flight.

The name that timid Love, so fearful,  
Never suffers to escape his tongue,  
She dwells upon in accents cheerful,  
And makes the burden of her song;  
And when the lyre of Hope, forsaken,  
No longer charms the ear of care,  
Again she bids each string awaken,  
And sing away the fiend Despair.

The clouds o'er distant prospects flying,  
Take various forms at FANCY's will,  
They are but clouds," Hope tells her sighing;  
FANCY replies, "They're pleasing still;"  
TWAS but the wind, that proudly riding  
"Over the bowing foliage past;"  
But FANCY answers, Reason chiding,  
There's music in the whistling blast."

In vain, from yonder cliff descending,  
Fear's shrinking eye the bosom meets;  
But FANCY, steeper hills descending,  
Can, if not gather, taste its sweets;  
And when the faded form of pleasure,  
Fond Memory can no more retain,  
Fancy, thy lyre, in plaintive measure,  
Can win it from the shades again.

## SCOLDING.

At the superior court of Baldwin county, which sat at Milledgeville last week, a Mrs. Palmer, who seems to have been rather glib of the tongue, was indicted, convicted—and in pursuance of the sentence of the court was punished, being publicly ducked in the Oconee, for—

SCOLDING! This is, we believe, the first instance of the kind that ever occurred in this state, and numerous spectators attended the execution of the sentence. Whether the rights of scolding will be considered as infringed in this case—or whether the "unruly member" will be bound by it to its future good behaviour, cannot now be known—for the benefit of those particularly interested, we should like to see the case ably supported.

(Augusta Herald.)

A subaltern officer of one of the Bengal Native Regiments, has lately arrived in this country, in order to solicit redress of the Court of Directors, under very extraordinary circumstances. The appellant, it appears, having distinguished himself in the field on many occasions, had on that account been promoted from the ranks.—The circumstance occasioned a jealousy among some of his countrymen, who accused him of the crime of sorcery.

—However ridiculous the charge, he was tried and found guilty, by a Court Martial, and dismissed the service!

Odd enough!—Mr. Palmer, who has been descending in Hell-gate, near N. Y. in his Diving-Bell, in search of the Huzza frigate, (sunk there during the revolution) penetrated into the Cabin several weeks since, whence he brought up a ferkin of butter—which was Good!

(Richmond Enquirer.)

A valuable SAW MILL & GRIST MILL,

SITUATED about nine miles from Lexington, on South Fork of Elkhorn—there are 21 acres of good Land, and every convenience on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the situation, and know the terms, on application to the subscriber, living at the place.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 4th, 1811.

4<sup>th</sup>

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN.]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

The house resumed the reading of the documents accompanying the message of the President.

No. 22. Letter from Morier to Mr. Monroe, dated at Baltimore, June 26, enclosing capt. Bingham's despatch to admiral Sawyer, on the affair of the President and Little Belt.

23. Reply of Mr. Monroe, June 28, acknowledging the receipt of the above document, and expressing a hope that the affair might be amicably settled.

24. Letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 3, demanding an examination into the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, "in wantonly attacking and slandering the seamen of his Britannic Majesty, and insulting his flag," and asking the government to say whether Commodore Rodgers had received instructions to attack any of the ships of war of G. Britain.

25. Mr. Monroe's reply, July 16, in which he states, that no particular orders had been given to com. Rodgers, which could have led to the encounter of the President with the British sloop, but that it grew out of circumstances which occurred at the time.

26. Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 28, complaining again of the conduct of Commodore Rodgers; and intimating, that it would produce the effect of suspending the offers which he had been instructed to make, of reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake.

27. Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, "Phil-

ad. Sept. 4," communicating certain despatches from G. Britain respecting the affair of the little Bel, and demanding a disavowal on the part of our government, of the conduct of com. Rodgers, and reparation for the same; the demand being founded on his instructions from the British government.

28. Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, Sept. 14, rejecting the demand of the latter, affirming the conduct of capt. Bingham to be a hostile aggression upon the U. States.

29. Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, Oct. 11, enclosing the proceedings of the court of inquiry on the conduct of com. Rodgers, and repeating, that the President considered capt. Bingham to have committed a hostile attack upon our rights.

30. Reply of Mr. Foster, Oct. 24, acknowledging the above communication, and saying he would transmit it forthwith to his government.

31. Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 2, reproaching our government for the military occupation of West Florida, and presenting the solemn protest of the Prince Regent against that act.

32. Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, July 11, disclaiming the right of G. Britain to interfere with any question relating to Florida, and repelling the reproach attempted to be attached to the United States for occupying it. This letter states the considerations which led to the possession of Florida, and that it would be a subject of negotiation as soon as the Spanish government should be settled. The U. States wanted no new title to Florida; they already had a right to it.

33. Extract from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state, "Cowes, July 7," enclosing:

34. A despatch from Mr. Russell, at Paris, Dec. 1, 1810, on the repeal of the French edicts.

35. A despatch from the same, Dec. 11, 1810, on the same subject.

36. A despatch from the same, Dec. 27, stating the seizure of an American vessel by France for having contraband articles on board.

37. A despatch from the same, mentioning the capture of two or three American vessels, which did not come within the edicts of France.

38. A despatch from the same, Dec. 30, stating that a gentleman had waited upon him from the duke of Cadore, and informed him of the release of the Gracemar, Green, which was proof positive of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan edicts.

39, 40 & 41. Extracts from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state, dated as London in March last, giving an account of his audience of leave with the Prince, and expressing his opinion, that the British cabinet were hostilely disposed towards us, and ought to be resisted.

42. Private letter from Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, Feb. 3, explaining the motives of delay in sending an envoy to the United States, and making more professions of friendship.

43. Mr. Pinkney in answer, unimportant.

44. Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, Feb. 24, enclosing a letter to lord Wellesley.

45. Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley, Feb. 17, pressing the repeal of the orders in council.

46. The same to Mr. Smith, Feb. 17, inclosing two letters from lord Wellesley, announcing the appointment of Mr. Foster, though after Mr. Pinkney had demanded audience of leave of the Prince Regent.

[Here follow several extracts, unimportant, respecting the audience of leave.]

47. Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, dated January 29, justifying the system of British orders, and refusing to blend it with the blocking system.

48. Mr. Pinkney, in answer, Feb. 14, embracing a spirited animadversion upon the unfriendly disposition manifested by the British government in the negotiation with him and a summary disquisition to prove that a blockade is unlawful unless maintained by a force competent to expel vessels attempting to enter the blockaded ports, as well as that although the French decrees would be no justification to the British orders, yet those decrees have ceased to operate against the commerce of the U. States; that this was proved by the elevation into power of its enemies, among whom he enumerated Mr. Gallatin, fifteen members of the national legislature, and Gov. Langdon of New-Hampshire; that one of the judges who had passed sentence upon him had since become a vagabond. He therefore prays for a reimbursement of 1000 dollars, the amount of his fine, with interest, as the sedition law was a violation of the constitution, and in consideration of what he had suffered in his finances, in his reputation, and in the deprivation of his personal liberty, whilst engaged in the support of the republican cause, and in defending the rights of the people.

49. Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, Dec. 29, requiring from Mr. P. an authentic document, in addition to the evidences which had been afforded, to prove that the French decrees were actually revoked, and that no other condition would be demanded by France, than the repeal of the British orders themselves, before Great Britain would revoke them.

50 and 51. Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley, January 14, 15, demanding the restoration of two American vessels captured under the orders in council.

[Here follow several extracts from Mr. J. S. Smith respecting the condemnation of the Fox and others, &c. of no importance.]

52 and 53. Mr. J. S. Smith to the Secretary of state, stating a conversation with Lord Wellesley relative to the orders in

council, and to the trial of the Fox and others, and enclosing

dispatch of the public business, if the house would adjourn until Monday, and give the several committees time to make their arrangements. He therefore submitted a motion to that effect.—The motion was negatived by a small majority.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles.

#### MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress copies of a correspondence between the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the Secretary of State, relative to the aggression committed by a British ship of war on the United States frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen that that subject of difference between the two countries, is terminated by an offer of reparation, which has been acceded to.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, November 13, 1811.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, October 30, 1811.

SIR,

I had already the honor to mention to you that I came to this country furnished with instructions from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the U. States of America in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American Government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May between the United States ship President and His Majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before His Majesty's Government seemed to shew that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American Commodore.

A Court of Enquiry however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held by order of the President of the United States on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance as due to the friendship subsisting between the two States. I have now the honour to acquaint you that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which His Royal Highness has commanded me to propose to the United States' Government, and only wait to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

FROM MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

SIR,

I have just had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication, which I had the honor to make to you on the 11th inst. relative to the Court of Enquiry, which was the subject, of it, is viewed by you in the favorable light which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make in consequence of that communication, has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it whenever you may think proper to communicate them. Permit me to add, that the pleasure of finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented, if they should be introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced, on my part, with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, November 1, 1811.

SIR,

In pursuance to the orders which I have received from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the U. States in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—First, that I am instructed to repeat to the American government the prompt disavowal made by His Majesty (and received in Mr. Erskine's note of April 17, 1809, to Mr. Smith) on being apprized of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recall from an highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of His Majesty's disapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authorised to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of His Royal Highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men who in consequence of Admiral Berkley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake to the vessel from which they were taken; or if that ship should be no longer in commission to such seaport of the United States as the American government may name for the purpose.

Thirdly, that I am also authorised to offer to the American government a sum

ble pecuniary provision, for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions, I can assure you, sir, are made with the sincerest desire, that they may prove satisfactory to the government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 12, 1811.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st November and to lay it before the President.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate Chesapeake, should have been so long delayed; nor could the translation of the offending officer from one command to another, be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory; considering however the existing circumstances of the case, and the early and amicable attention paid to it by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letter, and in so doing your government will, I am persuaded, see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The officer commanding the Chesapeake now lying in the harbor of Boston, will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Friday, Nov. 15.

#### AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Mr. MILNOR rose and observed, there was no topic more important than the protection of American seamen, and yet he believed it would be acknowledged by all who have given consideration to the subject, that our laws on this subject are materially defective. The object of these laws ought to be twofold in the first place, for the protection of bona fide American citizens, and secondly, for the prevention of the abuse of those protections by citizens of other countries not entitled to them. It will be recollect'd, that the act for the relief of American seamen makes it the duty of the collectors to furnish certificates of citizenship in the manner therein directed; but owing to an error of Congress, no manner is prescribed; and of course, the Collectors have been left to accept of such proof as they deemed sufficient, or to act under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, which in most instances, is an unsafe way of proceeding. The penal laws of the United States provide no punishment for the crime of perjury in these cases. A recent instance, Mr. M. said, had occurred in the district which he represented. An Italian, notwithstanding days in the country, appeared before a Notary Public, claiming the rights of an American seaman. He made the necessary oath, and produced a sponsor who swore that he was born in Baltimore. The tongue of the man detected the falsehood. The Collector with that attention to his duty for which he is so remarkable, had both seaman and sponsor apprehended. The attorney for the district looked into the case, and found the crime of perjury to be, the falsely taking an oath according to the laws of the United States; but as the law was defective, as above stated, the offence was not perjury. The Attorney General confirmed this opinion. The offenders, therefore, escaped punishment. He believed other amendments might be usefully made to the law on this subject. He concluded by offering the following Resolution for adoption, which was agreed to:

"Resolved—That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and what amendments are necessary to the laws of the United States, relating to the protection of American Seamen, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

[From the Baltimore American.]

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS—DATED

Washington, November 9.

"I send you the documents which are subjoined. They accompanied the message of the President to congress yesterday: and will be acceptable to your commercial patrons, in as much as they present, through the medium of the latest and most authentic papers, bearing the signatures of the highest authorities of the French government, the exact state of the regulations under which our merchants can trade to France and her dependencies. You will observe, that these regulations are strictly mercantile, and do not affect our *neutral rights*, of the violation of which only England has a right to complain in considering the repeal of her orders. They are very exceptionable, however, in a commercial view, because they prescribe, as an indispensable condition of the sales of our produce in France, that the returns for such sales must be in French products or manufactures alone; because they require consular certificates of origin of the outward cargoes of our vessels which can only consist of articles, the growth produce or manufacture of the

& because of the other restrictions and qualifications they impose on our trade with the continent."

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1811.

Sir,

The new dispositions of your government, expressed in the supplementary act of the 2d of March last, having been officially communicated to my court by the charge d'affaires of the U. States, his imperial majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with them, directed that the American vessels be sequestered in the ports of France since the 2d of Nov. should be released. Their cargoes have been admitted; and some of them have departed the country; that is to say, by exporting wines, silks, and the products of French manufacture. Orders were to be given at the same time, that all American vessels coming from the U. States, and loaded with merchandise, the growth of the country should be admitted and received into all the ports of France.

"I hasten, sir, according to the orders I have received, to make these dispositions known to your government.

"In order to prevent all difficulty in relation to the cargoes of vessels, the table indicating the merchandize the growth of the United States, has been prepared; and it has been thought that a rule could be adopted more favorable and more sure than the statement itself of the exportations made by the Americans during the year which preceded the embargo, viz.

from Oct. 1, 1806, to Sept. 30, 1807, a period during which your commerce of exportation was in full activity. I annex this table to my letter. Coffee, sugar and cacao are not included in this statement.

These articles of merchandize have always been ranged in the class of colonial products; and whatever may be their origin, his majesty, while favoring in his states many branches of culture and many new establishments, with a view of supplying their place by indigenous productions, could not encourage indefinitely their exportation.

Vessels arriving with permits, by means of which the importation of merchandize is authorized, will be admitted.

"The introduction of tobacco is not prohibited. It forms the first object of culture in some of the states of the union; and his majesty, having an equal interest in the prosperity of all, desires that the relations of commerce should be common to all parts of the federal territory; but tobacco is under an administration [enregie] in France; the administration is the only consumer, and can purchase only the quantity necessary for its consumption.

It became necessary that measures should be taken upon this subject, and they have been conformable to the common interest.

Tobacco will be received in the ports of France, and placed in actual deposit (*entrepot reel*); and if more arrives than the administration can purchase, the trans-

it of the surplus will be permitted across

France for Germany and the other states of Europe, in which the American mer-

chants may find a sale for it.

"All the vessels of the United S. which may arrive in France will have to discharge the custom-house duties, to which the merchandize they bring is subject; and their return must be effected by exporting an equal value in French wines, silks and other articles of French manufacture, in the proportions determined by the regulations.

"Merchandise of the growth of the United States, composing the cargoes of American vessels, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, delivered by the French consul from whence the vessel de-

parted.

"I flatter myself, sir, that the communication of these dispositions of the emperor in favor of American commerce, will be agreeable to your government, as it is to me to be the means of making it.

"I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

The Minister of France,

SURERIER.

Mr. MONROE, Secretary of State.

"*Productions of the soil and of the manufactures of the United States exported from Oct. 1, 1806, to Sept. 30, 1807 [and the exportation of which is now allowed into France].*

"Salt or smoked fish, dried or pickled do.

whale and other fish oil, whalebone, spermaceti candles, staves and heading, shingles, hoops,

plank, timber, lumber of all kinds, masts and spars, manufactures of wood, oak bark and other dyes, tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, skins and furs, ginseng, beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle, pork, hams and bacon, lard, hogs, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, horses, mules, sheep, poultry, mustard, cotton, wheat, flour, rye meal, buckwheat, beans, peas, apples, potatoes, rice, indigo, tobacco, flaxseed, hops, wax, household furniture, coaches and other carriages, hats and saddle, boots, silk and leather shoes, beer, porter and cider in casks and lot les, spirits from grain, starch, candles, soap, wax candles, hair powder, snuff, tobacco manufactured, bricks, essence of bark, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, wool and cotton cards, maple and other brown sugar, bar iron, nails, castings, canvas and sail cloth, cables and cordage, spirits from molasses, refined sugar, chocolate, gun powder, copper manufactured, medicinal drugs.

TRUE COPY,

The Minister of foreign relations,

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO."

#### FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the arrival of the Oronoko, capt. Richards, in 40 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 29th of Sept. inclusive, from which the following articles are copied:

TRUE COPY,

The Minister of foreign relations,

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO."

[From the N. Y. Merchantile Advertiser Nov. 11.]

#### VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fine fast sailing schr. Maria-Louisa, captain Stowell, in 37 days from La Feste, [from which she sailed on the 15th of October] with a very valuable cargo. Cap. S. informs us that the Emperor Napoleon had gone to Holland, wither he had been followed by the new American Minister Mr. Barlow; that reinforcements of troops were constantly marching into Spain; and that a war between France and Russia was still the subject of conversation. The American frigate Constitution was at Cherburgh. No new seizures of American vessels had taken place in the French ports; but several had recently been released. Captain Stowell has brought dispatches for the Secretary of State.

#### IRELAND.

By accounts from Ireland, (dated Sept. 25) per the Algernon Sidney arrived at New-York, the editors of the Whig have learnt the following amongst other particulars:

"Great inundations prevailed during the spring, which ruined the crops in the vicinity of rivers, lakes, &c. while the heavy rains threatened ruin and famine; but, from the 1st of June the season was remarkably fine, which changed the aspect of things.

"Party-quarrels never ran higher in the North than at present between the Orangemen and the Catholicks, (denominated Ribbon-men.) In the July fair of Clogher the fight was most desperate; the Bishop's son attempted to quell it; they knocked him down—he called the yeomen to arms, and after an hour's stabbing and clashing, the Ribbonmen gave way.—The majority of the people are discontented, and an insurrection is expected—Indeed the domineering conduct of the government faction, [Orangemen] who are enemies to civil and religious liberty, is calculated to drive the Catholicks and others to madness and revolt.

"The celebrated Dr. Dickson, (a presbyterian clergyman, of great eloquence and learning, who always continued an uniform United-Irishman in conduct,) after being long confined in Fort St. George, and liberated, was called as pastor to the congregation of Keady, in county Armagh.—Having lately attended the County Meeting of Catholicks (in Armagh) he was attacked on his return home by the Orangemen, thrown into a ditch, and left for dead—He is yet living, but being a man of seventy years of age, it is not expected he can recover!—The Catholic Committee of Dublin have opened a subscription for him, and offered a reward for apprehending the perpetrators of this diabolical act.

Doctor Dickson always shunned the regium donum, or pension which the Presbyterian clergyman generally stooped to receive as a royal bounty—but in reality, "the wages of iniquity." I am afraid to anticipate what must happen; I am glad to avert my mind from contemplating the picture of my country."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Belfast, dated August 27.

"Our trade and manufactures are reduced to the lowest ebb,—no business doing,—taxes increasing—the country drained of its wealth. Unless some market opens for our manufactures, I can't say what may be the result.—This day gold is selling at 15 per cent. for bank notes—it is bought up to send to Portugal and other foreign parts. Most of the passengers to America procured gold at the same rate—the dollar (of 4s. 6d. sterling, or 4s. 10 1/2d. Irish currency) passes at 5s. 5d."

Several very threatening letters have been sent to the brother of Louis XVI. now resident in England. The British Government have offered a reward of 2000 for the discovery of the author. One of the letters says, "Bone has offered a Dutchy for your head—he shall have it."

#### DOMESTIC.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN—DATED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

"As it is of the first importance to merchants to be able to foresee the course of measures which government will adopt, in relation to our political and commercial intercourse with Europe, some pains have been taken to ascertain that course. The conjectures heretofore hazarded have necessarily and unavoidably been accompanied by that degree of uncertainty, which want of time and want of information were calculated to occasion. Calculating on no change, during the winter, in the aspect of intelligence from Great Britain and France, it may be almost certainly relied upon, that such measures will be taken as shall convince the British government that unless they relinquish their obnoxious orders and illegitimate blockades, America will be prepared to assert her rights by force; that the non

vo fleets of merchantmen bound to or from ports, the trade with which may be dangerous. One or two additional frigates may be built. Direct and immediate hostilities with England are not to be apprehended, unless they are commenced on the other side of the Atlantic.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

The forged Certificat<sup>s</sup>.—It may be remembered that we, not long since, mentioned that two certificates of six per cent stock, one for \$30,000 and the other for \$15,000, on being presented at the Treasury were discovered to have been forged; that the Register of the Treasury recollects that some years since he had missed some blank certificates, and that a certain clerk who had been discharged from the office, and who had gone abroad was suspected. This suspected man arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, and as the officers of government had long been upon the lookout, and had discovered he was to land here, they were prepared for him; accordingly, Marshal Curtenius took the pose with him last evening, boarded the ship and arrested his prisoner. But alas, this man had figured away in such style in Liverpool, as to entice a beautiful and accomplished girl to marry him, and accompany him in his voyage. To describe her distress and amazement, or his shame and guilty appearance, is beyond the powers of the pen. He is lodged in jail.

#### GEORGIA.

A gentleman who left Tuckabatcha the 25th ult. informs us, that the chiefs of the Cherokee, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creek Indians, and the agents of the U. States which met at the place on the 17th, had been then three days debating no the subject of cutting a road through the Indian country, and the Indians fully refused to give their consent; Col. Hawkins, at length, told them, he did not come there to ask their permission to open a road, but merely to inform them that it was now cutting. Colonel Hawkins did not apprehend any attempt would be made to stop the progress of the workmen employed on the road, as the best informed chief of the nations were in favour of it personally, but thought it impolitic to give their public assent. Our informant further states, that he saw some Indians at that place said to be part of a deputation from three northern tribes beyond the lakes (six from each tribe) all completely armed with new British muskets, &c. they had not made their business known at that place, but it was supposed that they came to get the southern Indians to join them in a war against the U. States. A Cherokee chief observed to them, that if such was the object of their mission, they had better return without making it known, for his nation was well settled and intended to remain so.

It is evident, from the information we received from various parts of the union, that the British spare no pains or expense to accomplish their diabolical design of setting the Indians at war with the whole of our frontier settlements. The idea of the horror and distress of such an unprovoked warfare is shocking to humanity. It shows us the depravity and consummate wickedness of the British government and what we may expect from their good faith, and national honesty.

Washington Monitor.

#### WEST FLORIDA.

I have been informed from a source which is respectable, that two hundred Americans have crossed the Sabine near Natchitoches, and are marching against Nacogdoches, a garrison town of the province of Texas, now occupied by Spanish troops.

It will be remembered by my readers, that about twelve months ago, there was some severe fighting between the creoles of Texas and the Spanish troops, when the latter succeeded in crushing what they were pleased to call the rebellion. As far as I can now learn, a creole officer named Mansiac, in the patriotic cause, came to Natchitoches lately, to recruit for the republican service, and succeeded in getting two hundred of the finest riflemen of our country, who have marched in high spirits, flushed with the love of liberty, and panting for glory.

Time Piece.

Extract of a letter from J. B. Gardiner, at Natchez, to Mrs. Gardiner in Maryland, dated, Oct. 14, 1811.

"The last accounts from the Spanish frontiers present a most horrible picture of the present state of South America. The scenes of the French revolution are acted there with additional enormities. Ali is confusion, anarchy and bloosshed.

The royalists still keep the balance of power; but they do it by treachery, cruelty, and the influence of money. The republicans, like the Patriots of the mother country, brave every danger and every calamity, determined to release themselves from the shackles of a most gallant despotism—and they will succeed, as certain as Heaven is just.

The province of Texas, which had hitherto enjoyed tranquillity during the convulsions of the adjacent country, is at length immersed in civil war. A respectable gentleman arrived here on Saturday from Natchitoches, which he left on the first inst. He informed me that when he left that post, the town was filled with Spanish republicans, who had assembled there to prepare to attack Nacogdoches, but are entirely destitute of ammunition. Many were daily flocking to the eastern side of the Sabine for the same purpose, and were not only seconded, but were joined by se-

veral Americans, who were to invade Texas in a short time. A party of republicans who were making their escape to the American side a few weeks ago, were overtaken by the royalists, west of the Sabine, and robbed of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Some were killed but the survivors arrived safe at Natchitoches. Several such skirmishes have taken place on our side of the river, and a few Americans have been killed.

"The yellow fever still rages at N. Orleans, though not so violently as during the summer—Flour very high—\$10 dols. here, and 11 at New-Orleans."

Spectator.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. army, to his friend in this place, dated, NATCHITOCHES, Oct. 24.

"Affairs in the Spanish Provinces change frequently—Fortune seems now to be on the side of the republicans; nearly the whole of the province of Texas has revolted again, with a better prospect of success than formerly—an expedition has gone against Nacogdoches headed by the Republican Spanish Col. Mansiac, whom I mentioned formerly as having been taken by the royal troops, on this side of the Sabine—he made his escape—came in here and secretly enlisted a number of Americans, and moved off with every prospect of success.

"I have been told, that he has information that the spirit of disaffection is so great, that the whole of the Royal force at Nacogdoches & St. Antoine, will revolt to him, as soon as he is recognised—He promises his recruits, Plunder Lands, besides one dollar per day for their services—there are almost daily, strangers passing two and three together, from this and the adjoining Territory, who are supposed to be men engaged in this war-going to embody on the other side of the Sabine."

Argus.

We learn (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) that WADE HAMPTON has resigned his commission as a Brigadier general in the army of the U. States.—The cause which is understood to have produced the resignation of Gen. Hampton, has grown out of circumstances occurring at Frederick town, in the case of General Wilkinson, and which as we have heard them, are as follows:—Gen. W. required of the Court-Martial the attendance of Col. Cushing as a witness in his behalf; and the court accordingly issued their summons for his appearance before them—Col. C. however, was under arrest by the orders of Gen. Hampton, and the latter positively refused to release him.—Application was then made to the Secretary at War, and he (by the President's command) issued his mandate for the appearance of Col. Cushing before the Court-Martial at Frederick town: Gen. Hampton then perceived the inefficacy of further resistance, and viewing the interference of the War Department as a virtual release of Col. Cushing from his arrest, thought proper to tender his commission to the Executive.

— NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

We understand, the frigate President, commodore Rodgers; United States, commodore Decatur, and sloop of war Wasp, will sail from this port this morning on a cruise.

The French Privateer Marengo, sailed from amboyna on Saturday morning, on a cruise; and a few miles to the southward of the Hook, she discovered the British brig of war Callibre, and tacked and stood in shore, where she anchored.

CINCINNATI, November 20.

The following petition is now circulating in this town, and it is confidently believed will be signed by all who are anxious to promote the interest of this state and of the western country, generally.

It is well known that the article HEMP, when it is sold in the Atlantic states for a fair and reasonable price, afforded to the western farmer a handsome profit, and fully turned the balance of trade in favor of the people of Kentucky, who were enabled to make remittances with it, and keep the cash in their own country. Wishing never to fall behind their neighbors in agricultural pursuits, many citizens of our own states have directed their views to the culture of hemp; and nothing is wanting to realize its advantage, but the restitution of the former prices. This, it is believed, cannot be effected without the interference of Congress. It is therefore hoped, that the good citizens of other towns in this state, and also in Kentucky, will not be backward in forwarding similar petitions.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

WHEREAS agriculture is and ever must be considered as the basis of both individual and national wealth; it is considered the duty of every government, more particularly ours at the present crisis, to give every encouragement possible to that interest; and to lay such impost duties on every article which may be abundantly supplied by their own soil and industry, as to prevent the market being overstocked and the price reduced below a fair estimate, by importations.

And whereas, the Western States and Territories, induced by the former prices of the article Hemp, and the adoption of their soil to its growth, have turned their attention and capital to the culture thereof, which is now, by means of the importations from Russia, lying on hand for the want of buyers at fair price, we your

petitioners, therefore pray, that justice may be fairly considered, and if in your wisdom it shall be thought proper, that such duty may be laid on all imported hemp, as shall enable our own citizens, instead of foreigners, to supply our markets with that article.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 3, 1811.

#### THE WABASH EXPEDITION

Is at this time as much talked of in Kentucky, as were many years ago Scott's and Clarke's Campaigns, Sinclair's Defeat, or Wayne's Victory. Every one has his own story to relate, and his own remarks to make on this memorable expedition. Some are disposed to censure the President, others to blame Governor Harrison, but with very little reason for either. All applaud the bravery of the soldiers, and deplore the loss of the heroes who sunk on the field of battle beneath the weight of their laurels. Two of the volunteers from Lexington have returned to their friends. A few days ago one of Governor Harrison's aids passed through this place with dispatches for the Executive. We will patiently await the development of their contents, without hazarding conjecture. Our friends that were in the battle, it is true, have given us some information, sufficient to form our own views of the subject—but the official dispatches, say this day two weeks, will reach us from Washington City.

In the mean time we have but little to add to former statements—On the part of our army about every fourth man was either killed or wounded; and on the part of the Indians, unless their number greatly exceeded ours, about every third man killed and wounded. Upwards of one hundred Indians, it is ascertained to a certainty, died on the field of battle, their wounded agreeable to the usual proportion, must therefore have amounted to 2 or 300 more. The Prophet's town was razed to the ground on the succeeding day after the battle, except one hut in which was found an old *squaw*. Since the return of the army to Vincennes, two or three friendly Delaware Chiefs came in—their representation of the disappointment of the Indians after the defeat was striking. The Prophet had told them that the white people should all be asleep or drunk—and that he would, by his conjuration, turn their powder into sand—and furnished every warrior with a charm to render him invulnerable.

The Potawattamies and Kickapoos are said to form the greatest number of hostile Indians. A report prevailed at Vincennes, that Tecumseh with 300 warriors from the southern tribes, was on his march up the Wabash—this was believed, but little was known of depredations from them; it was supposed they would disperse when made acquainted with the fate of their allies. Little Turtle is said to have abandoned his nation—repenting their folly in commencing hostilities.

We could add many other rumours, and some speculations—but we forbear until additional facts occur. The committee appointed in Congress to examine Indian affairs, and Gov. Harrison's dispatches, may throw some light upon this subject. The part our good friends, the BRITISH, have acted in this business, we hope will be explained in due time.

#### WHAT WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO?

Is a question usually asked at the commencement of every session—but not very easily answered. We are neither prophet nor prophet's son, and cannot therefore predict what they will or will not do. We can barely give our opinion as to what they ought to do. But let us premise (because we do not wish to be considered as presuming) that we do not presume to dictate. We present our view of public affairs, and our Great Legislature—Men may adopt or reject it at pleasure. We make these apologies to some who feel themselves above "popular clamour" (like Mr. Pope once threatened) endeavour to subject us to "fine and imprisonment" for uttering our opinions "before they give their vote," and because our purse is too empty to pay fines, and our firmness shrinks much at the very idea of imprisonment. Soon after Mr. Jefferson became President, we should have ventured to shoot our bolt hap-hazard, without fearing consequences; but as times have wonderfully changed since that period, and other opinions now appear to be fashional, we conceive it to be dangerous "to approach public bodies—unless hat in hand." With these observations, we venture to approach our subject.

As foreign nations are endeavouring to make American industry tributary to their own, we conceive it to be the duty of an American Legislature, to counteract the effect of every regulation which has this tendency. To attain which end, any resolution or act that would assist or encourage the labor and enterprise of the Domestic Artizan, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Agriculturalist should at this moment be adopted. The Legislature of this state very wisely at its last session recommended the general government to support Domestic manufactures: but Congress did not act on the subject. Let them therefore re-iterate the instruction. Perseverance will at last be crowned with success. A measure so wise and politic, so well calculated to make our country independent of all others, and so ardently desired by the people—cannot long be resisted—if the Legislature of this and our sister states continue to press it upon the attention of Congress.

But it is not enough for our Legislature to recommend to Congress a policy of this nature, without assisting that policy by adopting other measures which must emanate from the state authority alone. Let us do all we can with our own proper means whilst we are calling upon Congress to assist us with such as are properly denominated *national*.

We can encourage the breed of Sheep—and upon a scale so extensive, as not only to make us independent of foreign nations for the supply of woollen cloths, but make cloths and woolen goods an important article of export abroad.

... it is in our power to improve our navigable water-courses, and make our public roads more useful and beneficial to every citizen: and by the due execution of this power, place the inhabitants of Kentucky more upon a level with those of our sister states. The great difference which exists between the price of Kentucky produce and that of the Atlantic states, arises from the heavy expense which attends the transportation of cars<sup>s</sup> to the tide-waters. If our roads are bad, the farmer can not wagon his produce so easily to the warehouse, or at as little expense, as they were good. And so long as the obstructions in our water courses are suffered to remain, we navigate our rivers with more expense, and encounter more obstacles than we ought to do. Heretofore it may be truly said, we have in all these respects enjoyed the bounties of Providence without putting "our shoulder to the wheel" and doing any thing for ourselves. Indeed in many instances we oppose the beneficial designs of that bountiful power, by suffering ourselves to be imposed on by the intrigues and manoeuvres of interested men. Else why are fish-traps suffered to remain in our Rivers?—and oft-times Justices of the Peace and their friends permitted to change the course of roads without due notice being given to the public?

These with many other subjects come within the purview of the Legislature, and are of importance to the good people of Kentucky. We're but young in the political world, and know but little (some may say) of the science of Legislation. Therefore, wishing to be useful, we solicit some of our grave friends, who have the leisure, and are inclined to serve their fellow-citizens, to furnish us with their views and remarks on the subjects likely to come before the Legislature.

We received yesterday the National Intelligencer of the 23d ult. It contains principally a summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 21st and 22d. A bill fixing the apportionment of Representation at 37,000, passed to a third reading. The subject of domestic manufactures had been partially before the house—Mr. Rhea called up his resolution respecting an additional duty on coarse imported manufactures of hemp, flax and cotton—this produced a desultory debate which occupied the house "the whole of the day, without coming to any decision upon it."

The Eastern papers contain no news.

#### THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Was to meet at Frankfort on yesterday—if a quorum has been formed, the subscribers to this paper shall be furnished with Governor Scott's Message, in the course of the day.

#### CASUALTY.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. James Rose, Shoe-maker, of this place, was found dead on his own premises. A coroner's inquest was held, and we understand the verdict to have been "premature death by apoplexy, or accidental fall from his own steps." The deceased has left a large family of children, and a young wife to whom he had been but a few weeks married. He was an honest and industrious man, and carried on his business upon an extensive scale—His loss will therefore be felt by society, as well as regretted by his numerous friends.

The Citizens of Lexington were roused from their beds about 2 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday last, by the cry of fire. It had originated in a building on Limestone street, attached to a Rope-walk, the property of Mr. James Wier. The house and its contents were consumed—the principal part of the machinery and spinning apparatus had been removed a day or two before.—The loss is inconsiderable, tho' perhaps the work of an incendiary.

RICHARD RUSH, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President, (with the advice and consent of the Senate) COMPTROLLER of the Treasury of the U. States vice Gabriel Duval, Esq. who has accepted the judicial appointment lately conferred on him.—*Nat. Int.*

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants from the Isle of Skye have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington, N. C. They comprise many families, and are said to intend to settle on Cape Fear River in that state.

ib.

#### IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

A letter from St. Bartholomew's, of Oct. 20, states, that 12 American vessels, laden with produce, had been sent to Tortola, one of them having a few bbls. Sugar on board, was expected to be condemned, for a breach of the navigation act, which does not permit the export of sugar, cotton, or coco<sup>s</sup>, in any other than British bottoms. This step is said to be in consequence of the receipt of a new Order in Council, brought by two of his Majesty's cruisers, who are now stationed off that place, for the purpose of detaining every vessel.

[Boston Cen.

GABRIEL DUVAL, esq. the present Comptroller of the Treasury of the U. States, and Joseph Story, esq. of Massachusetts, have been appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, to be the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; the former to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Chase, and the latter in the place of J. Q. Adams, esq. who is understood to have declined the station.—*Nat. Int.*

We are informed that Post-offices have been established at Baton Rouge, and Mansiac Bayou in West-Florida; and that St. Francisville has been passed over and neglected.

*Natchez gaz.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Reached Boston on last Friday morning, at 4 o'clock (64 hours from Washington city)—an instance of dispatch unequalled in the records of express riding; the distance being 500 miles, and the progress by land.

#### TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber being fully impressed with the idea, that labour saving mechanics of whatever description they may be, are of the utmost importance in a national as well as in an individual point of view, takes the liberty to offer to the public, a few MACHINES, original in their construction, not so complex in their nature, cheaper to erect, not so liable to go out of repair, and which require fewer hands and less skill for their attendance, than any other machines now in operation, that will do the same work in so short a time. They are as follows:

- 1 Machines to cut and head nails.
- 2 A machine to make Cards by the turning of a crank.
- 3 A machine to make shot by pressure.
- 4 A machine to card and spin in one operation (by hand or water).
- 5 A machine to weave from 10 to 50 webs at once, with the attendance of one man and boy.

With about thirty more, some of them equal in point of value with those above; but from the impracticability of getting admittance in a newspaper, for so voluminous a schedule as would be necessary to give a complete description of their several parts, he necessarily is forced to postpone it for the present; therefore any gentleman or company of gentlemen wishing to obtain information on this subject, will please to direct a few lines (post paid or he will not attend to them) to the subscriber now dwelling in Chillicothe, who will render every satisfaction in his power.

JAMES C. STUBBS.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1811.

N. B. The Printers throughout the U. States are requested to give the above two or three insertions, and they will oblige one who would return the compliment with gratitude had he it in his power.

#### A Bay Wagon Horse

WITH a bob tail, about 15 hands high, with sore back, broke from my inclosure in Lexington, on the 13th June last. He has likely shaped his course towards Louisville, as he had been purchased in that neighbourhood a few days previous to that time.

On the night of Monday the 18th inst. my horse broke away in Lexington, and the saddle and bridle were taken off before he reached home. The saddle is half worn, with silver head and cantle, plated stirrups and stitched leathers. The bridle was a common curb—the rein had been broke and a knot tied. For the delivery of the above, a reasonable reward shall be paid.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

November 25th 1811.

## Fresh Goods.

**THE** subscriber, having lately returned to this country, brought on with him a fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, in the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credit of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.—

10 trunks 7 8 and 9 8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures.

10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, muslins, sprig, seedling and leno Muslins, 4 4 and 5 4 cambric muslins, 7 8 4 4 and 6 4 black, and all coloured do.

2 do. flannel and plaid handkerchiefs

3 do. dimities

2 do. cotton casimères

1 trunk sattins, moles, twilled sarsnetts,

men's florentine, and 40 doz black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs

3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery

1 trunk do. do. silk do. and picnic, sleeveys, gloves and mitts

1 trunk assorted sewing silks

3 cases Scotch threads

6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and corking, 100,000 W C needles

A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, thread, edgings and china, satin and sarsnett, plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, galloons and ferrets

2 bales low priced plains

1 do. silk and cotton and woollen toilette

4 do. double milled casimères, woollen cords and stockings

6 do. 6 4 and 7 4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

4 boxes 7 8 and 4 4 Irish linens, 7 4 sheetings

12 bales India muslins, checks and handkerchiefs

30 chests imperial and young hyson teas

40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered to.

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS,  
is recommended

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, Numbness, White swelling, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

2 bales low priced plains

1 do. silk and cotton and woollen toilette

4 do. double milled casimères, woollen cords and stockings

6 do. 6 4 and 7 4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

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40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered to.

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To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMEMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco, In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Cheapers who may be supplied with this article in the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS, & Co.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2 or 3 hundred hogsheads of tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred acres of

LAND,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about two miles from Lexington. There are about 350 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasture.

The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises comfortable squared log houses, stone chimneys with kitchen and appertaining out houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year. This land was originally part of Maj. Peay on Short's Greenfield estate, which has justly been considered, taking its advantage of neighborhood, contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber and water into view, as amongst the most eligible situations in the state. The above property will be sold entire or it will be divided to suit purchasers—A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher & Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington.

MADDUX FISHER,

October, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

ABSCINDED from the subscriber's employ on the night of the 1st inst. a negro fellow named FRANK, about 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, stout and well made, about 40 years of age, and a very cunning, artful fellow, well acquainted with house and farming work (he belongs to the estate of Edward Thomas, dec.) had on a deep blue broad cloth coat much worn, also a light mixed cotton coat and pantaloons, with good shoes, a hat much worn, also sundry other clothes and blankets. He is well acquainted in Frankfort, in this place and in the country. The above reward with all reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him.

Thomas Wallace.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1811.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON

ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD

William Robertson

Oct. 14, 1811—ff

BLANKS FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE,

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

## DOWNING & GRANT,

Painters, Glaziers & Paper-Hangers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue the above busines on an extensive scale, and are prepared to execute all commands in the most expeditious and elegant manner in both town and country.

### Paints and Putty

Constantly for sale at their shop on Mill-street

One more APPRENTICE will be taken, if application be speedily made.

ff Lexington, Nov. 9, 1811.

### For Sale,

### THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

NEAR the mouth of Flat creek, in Bath county, convenient to good mills on Licking: about forty acres cleared: a good new log dwelling house 40 by 18, two stone chimneys, and other convenient buildings, a good apple and peach orchard; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

HENRY ROACH.

November 5th, 1811.

3t

Partnership Dissolved and Partnership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of MORRISON, FISHER & SUTTON has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete & elegant assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queen's Ware,

all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, at their store on Market street.

I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, VIZ.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox County, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great portion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive payment.

Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Farmer's

A LMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

ff Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF Dr. REES'S NEW CYCLOPÆDIA.

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A few sets of the works of the late Rev. DOCT'B. MC CALLA,

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WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

ACKNOWLEDGE WITH GRATITUDE the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his tables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful waiters.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

For Sale.

A valuable Man Servant,

Between twenty five and thirty years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 21st, 1811.